

In the Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A process for the preparation of detergents, comprising separating a hydrocarbonaceous product stream from a Fischer-Tropsch process producing normally liquid and normally solid hydrocarbons into a light fraction comprising mainly C_{18} - C_{18} hydrocarbons and one or more heavy fractions comprising the remaining hydrocarbons;
hydrogenating at least part of the light fraction to convert unsaturated hydrocarbons and/or oxygenates into saturated hydrocarbons;
distilling product thus obtained into at least one fraction comprising C_{10} - C_{17} detergent hydrocarbons;
dehydrogenating at least part of the detergent hydrocarbons to obtain a detergent hydrocarbon stream comprising mono-olefins; and,
converting the mono-olefins into detergents.

Claim 2 (Canceled).

3. (Currently Amended) The process of claim 1, in which the light fraction comprises mainly C_{16} - C_{16} hydrocarbons.

4. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 1, further comprising separating the hydrocarbonaceous product stream of the Fischer-Tropsch process into a light stream, comprising at least 80 wt% of C_1 - C_4 hydrocarbons produced in the Fischer-Tropsch process and optionally unconverted synthesis gas constituents, carbon dioxide and other inert gasses, and a heavy stream which is separated into the light fraction and the heavy fraction.

5. (Currently Amended) The process of claim 1, further comprising removing a light product stream from the hydrocarbonaceous product stream from the Fischer-Tropsch process or the light stream, wherein the light product stream comprises mainly C_7 - C_7 products present in the stream.

6. (Currently Amended) The process of claims 1, in which the light fraction comprises at least 80 wt% C₉- to C₁₈- hydrocarbons.

7. (Currently Amended) The process of claim 1, in which converting the mono-olefins into detergents comprises at least one step selected from the group consisting of:

- alkylating with benzene or toluene optionally followed by sulfonating and neutralizing;
- alkylating with phenol followed by at least one step selected from the group consisting of alkoxylation, sulfonating and neutralizing, sulfating and neutralizing and alkoxylation combined with oxidizing;
- hydroformylating optionally followed by at least one step selected from the group consisting of alkoxylation, glycosylation, sulfating, phosphatizing and combinations thereof;
- sulfonating;
- epoxidizing;
- hydrobrominating followed by aminating and oxidizing ~~and~~ to amine oxide; and
- phosphonizing.

8. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 1, further comprising hydrocracking/ hydroisomerizing the one or more heavy fractions of the Fischer-Tropsch process.

9. (Currently Amended) A process for the preparation of detergent hydrocarbons comprising separating a hydrocarbonaceous product stream of a Fischer-Tropsch process producing normally liquid and normally solid hydrocarbons into a light fraction comprising mainly C₁₀- C₁₈- hydrocarbons, and one or more heavy fractions comprising the remaining hydrocarbons, hydrogenating the light fraction to convert unsaturated hydrocarbons and/or oxygenates into saturated hydrocarbons, distilling product thus obtained into at least one fraction comprising C₁₀-C₁₇ detergent hydrocarbons and optionally one or more reject streams and optionally dehydrogenating

at least part of the detergent hydrocarbons to obtain a detergent hydrocarbon stream comprising mono-olefins.

10. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 9, in which any one or more reject streams in the process for the preparation of detergent hydrocarbons are used as additional feedstreams in a process for preparation of fuels.

11. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 9, further comprising hydrocracking/hydroisomerizing the heavy product stream of the Fischer-Tropsch process.

12. (Currently Amended) A process for the preparation of detergents comprising dehydrogenating C₁₀-C₁₇ detergent hydrocarbons to obtain a detergent hydrocarbon stream comprising mono-olefins and converting the mono-olefins into detergents, wherein the detergent hydrocarbons are prepared by a process comprising separating the product stream of a Fischer-Tropsch process into a light fraction comprising mainly C₄-C₁₈ hydrocarbons, and a heavy fraction comprising remaining hydrocarbons, hydrogenating the light fraction to convert unsaturated hydrocarbons and/or oxygenates into saturated hydrocarbons, and, distilling product thus obtained into at least one fraction comprising C₁₀-C₁₇ detergent hydrocarbons.

13. (Currently Amended) The process of claim 1, in which the light fraction comprises at least 90 wt% of C₄-C₁₈ hydrocarbons.

14. (Currently Amended) The process of claim 1, in which the light fraction comprises at least 90 wt% of C₄-C₁₆ hydrocarbons.

15. (Currently Amended) The process of claim 1, in which the light fraction comprises at least 90 wt% of C₄-C₁₄ hydrocarbons.

16. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 4, in which the light stream comprises at least 80 wt% of C₁-C₃ hydrocarbons produced in the Fischer-Tropsch process.

17. (Currently Amended) The process of claim 5, in which the light product stream comprises at least 90 wt% of C_7 to C_{17} products.
18. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 1, in which the light fraction comprises at least 80 wt% C_{14} to C_{17} hydrocarbons.
19. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 7, further comprising hydrocracking/hydroisomerizing the one or more heavy fractions of the Fischer-Tropsch process.
20. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 19, in which the light fraction comprises at least 80 wt% C_{14} to C_{17} hydrocarbons.